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Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users

## Don't Refill the New HP Cartridges

Dear NAUG,

I appreciate the high quality output I get from AppleWorks on my DeskJet printer. But the high cost of cartridges bothers me, so I refill my DeskJet printer cartridges. *[Ed: See the step-by-step directions for refilling these cartridges on page 3 of the October 1990 issue of the AppleWorks Forum.]*

Apparently, HP doesn't like users refilling the cartridges, so they designed the new higher capacity cartridges so they are not refillable. Don't even try refilling them; I did, and it is a disaster...with ink everywhere.

If you have a DeskJet, you face a choice. Either use the original cartridges and refill them or use the high capacity cartridges and throw them away.

William Roemer  
Andover, New Jersey

*[Ed: Mr. Roemer is correct that HP re-designed their new high-capacity cartridge. But making the cartridge non-refillable was coincidental and was not the purpose of the re-design.]*

*The original DeskJet cartridges use a foam insert to retain the ink. You can refill the cartridge because the foam absorbs the new ink and keeps it from leaking.*

*HP "squeezed" more ink into their high capacity cartridge by eliminating the foam. The new cartridges are ultrasonically sealed to contain the ink. Any ruptures in the cartridge (whether induced by breakage or by someone trying to insert a refill needle) results in the ink "printing" on everything in sight...including your hands.*

*So you face a choice; either refill the original cartridges or buy the new high capacity units. But take Mr. Roemer's advice and do not try to refill the high capacity units.]*

The **National AppleWorks Users Group (NAUG)** is an association that supports AppleWorks users. NAUG provides technical support and information about AppleWorks and enhancements to that program. Our primary means of communicating with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the **AppleWorks Forum**.

## Is the InWords Upgrade Vaporware?

Dear NAUG,

Your publication has normally exposed bad buys and "vaporware" promptly in the past. Why have you been silent on the worst case of vaporware I can recall; the much-promised update to InWords? I find the current version next to useless. It cannot tell a "5" from an "S" or a "1" from an "l". It locks up at the slightest hint of a line such as an underline. The list goes on and on. I am out nearly \$300 for a scanner and OCR program, which do me no good at all.

Why haven't you warned us about it?

Jerry Miller  
Hoagland, Indiana

*[Ed: There appear to be significant differences in users' experience with InWords. Although we use InWords to scan an occasional document, some NAUG members are very unhappy with the program. To its credit, WestCode responds to each letter that we forward to the company and continues to encourage dissatisfied InWords owners to contact them for help. Our informal follow-up with members who contact the company indicates that WestCode is both helpful and concerned.]*

*However, we share Mr. Miller's disappointment with WestCode's failure to provide timely bug fixes for InWords. We notified NAUG members of these bugs in our original review of InWords in April 1991 and drew attention to the status of the undelivered upgrade in the July 1992 issue of the AppleWorks Forum.*

*WestCode reports that they continue to make progress with their bug fixes. According to the company, InWords 1.1 is now in the beta test stage and should be released by the end of this month. The upgrade is free but the company will charge \$5 for shipping to registered InWords owners.*

*We look forward to the release of the new version of InWords, but we cannot condone WestCode's long delays in developing these bug fixes for their product.]*

## Problems with the Enter Keyboard Command

Dear Cathleen,

AppleWorks' Enter Keyboard Command is invaluable when I write letters of recommendation for my students. The EK command lets me send personalized letters to each school to which the student applies. But I occasionally experience a problem with entering long school names while AppleWorks prints the letter. Specifically, the first Enter Keyboard Command prints correctly but the second EK command in a document will not print more than 21 characters.

Do you have any idea why this problem occurs?

Richard Melpignano  
Bellingham, Massachusetts

*[Ed: We were able to duplicate Richard's problem when we printed from the disk that he sent us, but we cannot duplicate the loss of characters in documents that we create. Has any NAUG member encountered and, more importantly, solved this problem?]*

## AppleWriter II Not Public Domain

Dear NAUG,

The December 1992 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* reports that Paul Lutus put AppleWriter II in the Public Domain. That is not correct. AppleWriter II is now "Freeware", which means

that users can copy and distribute the program. However, Mr. Lutus still retains the copyright and all rights to the program.

Tim Tobin  
A2 Library Manager, GENie

*[Ed: Thanks for the correction, Tim. The distinction is important but makes Mr. Lutus' actions no less generous.]*

## Hints for Printing Large Spreadsheets

Dear Cathleen,

Thanks for describing how AppleWorks "tiles" its printouts of large spreadsheets (see page 3 of the May 1992 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*). I use your ideas to help me print a large report that tracks my weekly data. My spreadsheet uses 102 rows with labels in columns A and B and data in columns C through AB.


I set up the following specifications for my spreadsheet:

Platen Width:	8.3
Left Margin:	.3
Right Margin:	.3
Bottom Margin:	.5
Characters/inch:	17

I then print a "block" that consists of columns A through AB and rows 1 through 102. With this setup, pages one and two (tiles one and two) print the labels in columns A and B plus the next seven columns of data. Pages three and four and pages five and six each print nine columns of data, and pages seven and eight print one column each. The margins make it easy to match the pages and tape them together. The last two pages, with one column of data, leave space for written notes and calculations. The entire printing, matching, and taping process takes less than five minutes.

Perhaps these settings will give my fellow NAUG members some starting points to help them print their large spreadsheet documents.

Bernard V. Katz  
Ramat Aviv, Israel



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## How to Save Money on Batteries

Dear Cathleen,

Replacement RamCharger batteries usually cost \$42. I thought my fellow NAUG members might appreciate sources of less expensive batteries for the RamCharger.

Olive Electronics (2555 Metro Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63043; (314) 997-7709; Fax: (314) 997-7317) sells the same eight volt, 2.6 ampere hour gel-cel battery for \$25. Ask for Johnson Controls Inc., Globe Battery Division, Catalog #GC826.

Gateway Electronics (8123 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63130; (314) 427-6116; Fax: (314) 427-3147) sells eight volt, 2.6 ampere-hour batteries by Powersonic for \$9.95. Ask for model #PS826.

Marvin Yavitz  
723 Fairways Circle  
St. Louis, Missouri 63141

*[Ed: Mr. Yavitz, President of the AppleWorks Macro Users Group, volunteers to answer members' macro programming questions. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your question.]*

## Recovering When AppleWorks Freezes

Dear Cathleen,

We all know that AppleWorks 3.0 is a reliable but not entirely bug-free program. Did you know that you can get the program running again if one of the AppleWorks bugs locks up your system?

The trick is to press the Open-Apple, Control, and Reset keys simultaneously and then release the Open-Apple and Control Keys before releasing the Reset Key. AppleWorks goes back to the Main Menu and then to the Add Files screen. Press the Escape Key and you will return to the Main Menu.

Michael Pegum  
Dublin, Ireland

*[Ed: The Open-Apple-Control-Reset combination restores AppleWorks but does not reset all the*

*internal pointers in memory. When you use this technique, make certain that you immediately save all your desktop files to disk and then reboot your computer. Do not try to use AppleWorks after you recover from a lockup.*

*The Reset Key on the Apple IIGs is the large bar with a triangle above the number five and six keys on the keyboard.]*

## It's a Birdhouse — Not!

Dear Cathy,

The author of the "Used Computer" article on the back cover of the September 1992 issue of the **AppleWorks Forum** is either a sucker for computer advertising or an IBM-compatible user. No one I know has ever trashed their Apple after only five years.

What do I do with an older Apple II computer?

My son uses our ten year old Apple II+ almost daily to learn programming.

I use my two seven year old Zip Chip-equipped Apple IIs in my business every day. I smile at my IBM-using associates who marvel at the ease and speed of the AppleWorks data base, who look surprised at the quality of my desktop publishing documents (produced with Publish-It!4.0), and who gawk at the OCR scanning capabilities I get from InWords and my Quickie scanner.

Turn my Apple IIs into bird houses? Someone's got a bird brain!

Terrell Smith  
Madison, Wisconsin

## Corrections

**December 1992, Page 27:** Please change the telephone number for the WordPerfect Technical Support BBS to: (801) 225-4414. Our apologies to the kind woman whose home telephone number we published in the original article.

# The Tax Man Cometh - Part One

by Ruth K. Witkin

Yogi Berra said it best. When it comes to tax templates at income tax time, it's "deja vu all over again". Although this year's platform is different - NAUG's *AppleWorks Forum*, not inCider/A+'s 'AppleWorks in Action' - the idea is the same. Our purpose is to make sure that you get every advantage when you go toe-to-toe with the tax collector.

The government made few changes in the tax forms this year, so those of you who read last year's "AppleWorks in Action" column will find this year's template familiar. The most significant changes occur in the standard deductions in cells I8 through I22, the formula in cell B50 (which reflects the new exemption amount), the tax rate schedules in cells E27 through E41, and the formulas in cells F27 through F41.

But if this is the first time you are doing these templates, a host of hard-working formulas and useful techniques should pique your interest.

This month you will create the spreadsheet and enter the numbered formulas in *Figure 1*. Next month you will enter the rest of the formulas.

I created this spreadsheet long before the government released the final forms, so check with the IRS or your tax advisor to be sure all the details are still valid.

## Starting the Spreadsheet

Start by launching AppleWorks and by creating a new spreadsheet file named TAXES92. As you can see from *Figures 1* and *2*, the finished spreadsheet is 12 columns wide and will contain horizontal lines consisting of equal signs that extend across every column.

Here's my first tip: The easiest way to enter horizontal lines is to reduce the width of the columns before entering the lines. Follow these steps:

1. With the cursor in cell A1, press <oa-L>.
2. Type "C" (for columns) and press <oa-Right Arrow> once. Then press the Right Arrow Key four times to highlight columns A through L. Press the Return Key.
3. Now you will change the column width. Type "C", press <oa-Left Arrow> five times, and press the Return Key. Your screen now displays narrow columns A through L and normal columns M and N.
4. Now you will enter the double lines across columns A through K. Put the cursor on cell A2 and type a quotation mark. Then hold down the equal sign key until the sign fills through cell K2.
5. Move the cursor to cell A60 and repeat the process in step #4 until the equal sign fills through cell K60.
6. Next, you will enter the double vertical lines that go down the page in column D. Move the cursor to cell D1, type quotation marks, type two vertical characters (this character shares the backslash key) and press the Return Key.
7. To center the characters, press <oa-L>, press the Return Key, and type the letters "LC" (for Label Format, Center).
8. Copy cell D1 into cells D2 through D59 as follows: With the cursor on cell D1, press <oa-C> and press the Return Key twice to confirm "Within Worksheet" and "Source".
9. Press the Down Arrow Key, type a period, press <oa-Down Arrow> three times, then press Down Arrow five times to move the cursor to cell D59. Then press the Return Key to copy the vertical characters down column D.
10. Now copy the cells in column D to column L: With the cursor on cell D1, press <oa-C> and press the Return Key.

# My Favorite Template...

11. Press <oa-9>, press the Return Key, move the cursor to cell L1, and press the Return Key again. After some copying activity, AppleWorks settles down and displays vertical lines in columns D and L.

12. Next, enter a double line in cells E5 through K5 as follows: Put the cursor on cell E5 and type quotation marks. Hold down the equal sign key until the sign fills through cell K5.

13. Follow the procedures in step #12 and enter equal signs in columns E through K in rows 23, 42, 48, and 55. Then enter minus signs in rows 7, 25, 44, 50, and 57.

## Changing Column Widths

Changing columns A through L to their final widths will make the spreadsheet look more like the examples in *Figures 1* and *2*. You will start by making column A 63 characters wide. Continue as follows:

14. Put the cursor in cell A1 and press <oa-L>.

15. Type "C", press the Return Key, type "C" again, press <oa-Right Arrow> 59 times (the 59th time, column D will disappear at the right), and press the Return Key.

**Figure 1: Form 1040 Spreadsheet**

-----A-----B-----	
1	TAX FORECAST FOR 1992
2	=====
3	INCOME:
4	Wages, salaries, tips, etc. 72,340
5	Interest income (taxable amount) 4,270
6	Dividend income 550
7	Taxable refund of state and local income taxes 680
8	Alimony received 0
9	Net business/partnership income subject to self-employ tax 10,000
10	Net capital gain or (loss up to \$3000) 1,050
11	Pensions, annuities, IRA distributions (taxable amount) 0
12	Scholarships, prizes, and grants (taxable amount) 0
13	Rents and royalties minus expenses 1,855
14	Farm income or (loss) 0
15	Income from estates and trusts 0
16	Unemployment compensation 0
17	Social Security benefits (taxable amount) 0 1
18	Other income 0
19	-----
20	TOTAL INCOME 90,745 2
21	-----
22	ADJUSTMENTS TO INCOME:
23	One-half of self-employment tax 0 3
24	Deductible IRA contributions (self) 2,000
25	Spouse's IRA deduction 2,000
26	Keogh contributions and SEP deductions (self and spouse) 0
27	Penalty on early withdrawal of savings 0
28	Alimony paid 0
29	Other adjustments 0
30	-----
31	TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS 4,000 4
32	-----
33	-----
34	ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (AGI) 86,745 5
35	=====
36	OTHER DEDUCTIONS:
37	Unreimbursed medical/dental expenses (exceeding 7.5% AGI) 0 6
38	State and local income taxes 1,234
39	Real estate and property taxes 4,555
40	Mortgage and investment interest 1,022
41	Charitable contributions 1,500
42	Casualty and theft loss (exceeding 10% AGI) 0 7
43	Moving expenses 0
44	Other deductions (exceeding 2% AGI) 0 8
45	-----
46	TOTAL OTHER DEDUCTIONS (or standard deduction if greater) 8,311 9
47	-----
48	-----
49	-----
50	PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS 9,200 10
51	TAXABLE INCOME 69,234 11
52	ESTIMATED INCOME TAX 0 12
53	SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX OWED ON BUSINESS INCOME 0 13
54	OTHER TAXES (AMT, retirement plan, other) 0
55	TAX CREDITS (child care, elderly, business, housing, other) 375
56	ESTIMATED TOTAL TAX 0 14
57	TAX WITHHELD AND ESTIMATED TAX PAID 14,997
58	-----
59	AMOUNT YOU OWE OR (REFUND) 0 15
60	=====

16. Follow the procedures in steps #14 - 15 and use the <oa-Right Arrow> and <oa-Left Arrow>

**Figure 2: Work Area of the Spreadsheet**

1		*** WORK AREA ***	
2		=====	
3		EXEMPTIONS -----> 4 SOC SECURITY BENEFITS --> 0	
4		FILING CODE -----> 4 TAX-EXEMPT INTEREST ----> 0	
5		=====	
6		FILING STATUS CODE DEDUCTION EST TAX	
7		-----	
8		Single Filer 1 3,600	
9		Same-over 65 OR blind 2 4,500	
10		Same-over 65 AND blind 3 5,400	
11		Married-Filing Jointly/Surv Spouse 4 6,000	
12		Same-one over 65 OR blind 5 6,700	
13		Same-one over 65 AND blind 6 7,400	
14		Same-both over 65 OR blind 7 7,400	
15		Same-both over 65 AND one blind/revse 8 8,100	
16		Same-both over 65 AND both blind 9 8,800	
17		Married-Filing Separately 10 3,000	
18		Same-over 65 OR blind 11 3,700	
19		Same-over 65 AND blind 12 4,400	
20		Head of Household 13 5,250	
21		Same-over 65 OR blind 14 6,150	
22		Same-over 65 AND blind 15 7,050	
23		=====	
24		TAX SCHEDULES ESTIMATED INCOME TAX	
25		-----	
26		Table 1 - SINGLE FILER (SCHEDULE X)	
27		0	
28		21,450	
29		51,900	
30		Table 2 - MARRIED FILING JOINTLY/SURVIVING SPOUSE (SCHEDULE Y-1)	
31		0	
32		35,800	
33		86,500	
34		Table 3 - MARRIED FILING SEPARATELY (SCHEDULE Y-2)	
35		0	
36		17,900	
37		43,250	
38		Table 4 - HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (SCHEDULE Z)	
39		0	
40		28,750	
41		74,150	
42		=====	
43		DEDUCTIONS PERCENT % OF AGI AMOUNT EXCESS	
44		-----	
45		Unreimbursed medical/dental 7.5% 7055	
46		Casualty or theft loss 10.0% 0	
47		Other deductions 2.0% 980	
48		=====	
49		SOCIAL SECURITY TAXABLE CALCULATIONS SOC SEC EXEMPT	
50		-----	
51		ENTER SS BENEFITS IN K3, EXEMPT INTEREST IN K4 1	
52		Adj AGI for purposes of tax on SS benefits 4	
53		Social Security base amount 10	
54		Taxable Social Security benefits 13	
55		=====	
56		SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAXES	
57		-----	
58		Social Security Tax on Self-Employment Income	
59		Medicare Tax on Self-Employment Income	
60		=====	

## Entering Labels and Numbers

Now enter all the labels and unshaded numbers in *Figures 1* and 2. (A number beside the cell means the cell holds a formula you enter; no number means the cell holds a formula you copy. This will become clear after you enter the formulas.)

Do not enter commas in the numbers. AppleWorks will enter those commas when you format the spreadsheet.

Create the indented labels in columns A and E by typing a quotation mark and then pressing the Space Bar before typing the label.

Type a space after typing the labels in cells H6, I43, and J43. The space aligns the labels with the numbers in the cells below.

Put the cursor in Cell F1, then type a quotation mark and press the Space Bar seven times before typing the first asterisk in the "\*\*\* WORK AREA \*\*\*" label at the top of *Figure 2*.

Enter the percentages in cells G45 through G47 by typing .075 in cell G45, .1 in cell G46, and .02 in cell G47. Use the <oa-L> command to format all three cells for Percent with one decimal place.

Enter the lines in cells B19, B30, B32, and B45, by typ-

keys to change the columns as shown in *Figure 3*.

ing quotation marks, pressing the Space Bar, and typing nine minus signs. In B35, type quotation

**Figure 3: Column Widths**

Column	Width	Increase/Decrease
B	11	increase by 7 characters
C	2	decrease by 2 characters
E	20	increase by 16 characters
F, G	9	increase by 5 characters
H	6	increase by 2 characters
I	10	increase by 6 characters
J	9	increase by 5 characters
K	8	increase by 4 characters
D, L	4	no change

marks, press the Space Bar, and type nine equal signs.

Format the remaining cells as follows:

1. Use <oa-V> to set a standard value of Commas with no decimal places.
2. Use <oa-L> to center the spreadsheet title in cell A1 and right-align the labels in cells H6, I6, G43 through K43, and J49 and K49.

Then press <oa-S> to save the spreadsheet on your disk.

## Entering the Formulas

Now you will enter the formulas in the shaded cells in *Figure 1*.

The formulas that use the @SUM function refer to the cells above and below those you want to sum. That lets AppleWorks automatically adjust the formula if you add a row to the spreadsheet. However, remember that you are working with side-by-side pages; adding a row to one page will also add a row to the second page of the template.

### Formula 1: Social Security Benefits (Taxable)

Cell: B17      Formula: +I54

This formula copies the amount produced by the formula in I54 into cell B17.

Protect the formula by pressing <oa-L>, pressing the Return Key, and typing "PN" (for "Protection", "Nothing"). Protect every formula as soon as you create it.

### Formula 2 : Total Income

Cell: B20      Formula: @SUM(B19..B3)

Formula 2 calculates your total income by adding the income in cells B4 through B18.

### Formula 3 : Half of Self-Employment Tax

Cell: B23      Formula: +B53/2

Formula 3 takes half of the self-employment amount calculated in cell B53 and enters it in cell B23. Since

B53 is currently empty, the formula displays a zero, not the amount shown in *Figure 1*. From this point on, most of your formulas will display results that differ from the figures.

### Formula 4 : Total Adjustments

Cell: B31      Formula: @SUM(B30..B22)

This formula sums the adjustments to income in cells B23 through B29. Right now, the formula will display "4,000" in cell B31.

### Formula 5: Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

Cell: B34      Formula: +B20-B31

Formula 5 calculates the adjusted gross income by subtracting the total adjustments (in cell B31) from the total income (in cell B20). Your spreadsheet will display "86,745" in cell B34.

### Formulas 6, 7, 8: Excess Deductions

Formula Number	Cell	Formula
6	B37	+K45
7	B42	+K46
8	B44	+K47

These formulas copy a value calculated by a formula in the work area. Cells K45 through K47 are empty now, so formulas 6 - 8 generate a zero in each cell.

### Formula 9: Total Other Deductions

Cell: B46

Formula: @MAX(@SUM(B45..B36),@LOOKUP(F4,H8..H22))



## My Favorite Template...

Formula 9 displays the larger of either the sum of the other deductions (in cells B37 through B44) or the standard deduction. The formula finds the standard deduction by using the filing status in cell F4 as a lookup value and cells H8 through H22 as a lookup table. Your spreadsheet should display "8,311".

### Formula 10: Personal Exemptions

Cell: B50      Formula: `+F3*2300`

This formula multiplies the number of exemptions in cell F3 by the amount you can claim for each exemption (\$2,300). Your screen should display "9,200".

### Formula 11: Taxable Income

Cell: B51

Formula: `@IF(B34-(B46+B50)<=0,0,B34-(B46+B50))`

Formula 11 uses the @IF function to calculate taxable income. The "Test" subtracts total deductions (cell B46) and personal exemptions (cell B50) from adjusted gross income (cell B34). If the result is less than or equal to zero, the "Then" statement enters zero as the taxable income in cell B51. If the result is greater than zero, the "Else" statement displays the results of the calculation. Your result should be "69,234".

If you have a net capital gain and your taxable income is more than \$51,900 (if single), \$86,500 (if married and filing jointly), \$43,250 (if married and filing separately), or \$74,150 (if head of household), you must use a different method to compute the tax to reflect the maximum tax on capital gains of 28%. Refer to IRS publication 505 for more information.

### Formula 12: Estimated Income Tax

Cell: B52      Formula: `@MAX(K8..K22)`

The formula in cell B52 contains the largest value from the estimated income tax calculations in cells K8 through K22. Your result should be zero.

### Formula 13: Self-Employment Tax Owed on Business Income

Cell: B53      Formula: `+J58+J59`

This formula calculates the self-employment tax you owe on your business income by adding the amounts calculated in cells J58 and J59. Your result should be zero.

### Formula 14: Estimated Total Tax

Cell: B56

Formula: `@IF(@SUM(B52..B54)-B55>0,@SUM(B52..B54)-B55,0)`

The @IF formula in this cell computes your taxes due (in cells B52 through B54) and subtracts your tax credits (in cell B55). If the result is greater than zero, the "Then" statement performs the same calculation and enters the estimated total tax in cell B56. Otherwise, the "Else" statement enters a zero. Your spreadsheet should display a zero.

### Formula 15: Amount You Owe or Your Refund

Cell: B59      Formula: `+B56-B57`

Formula 15 subtracts the tax withheld and estimated tax paid (in cell B57) from the estimated total tax (in cell B56) to calculate the amount you owe or the refund you can expect. Your result should be "(14,997)".

This completes the formulas in *Figure 1*. Press <oa-S> to save everything on disk.

### Next Month

Next month you will enter the formulas on the second page and print the income tax spreadsheet.

*[Ruth K. Witkin is the author of **The Best Book of AppleWorks**, **Personal Money Management with AppleWorks**, and the long-running "AppleWorks in Action" column for inCider/A+. Ms. Witkin also authored the **Success With AppleWorks** template series and **Ruth Witkin's Money Manager** (both available from A+ Publishing/IDG Communications). The author thanks George Stein, a C.P.A. who served as a tax advisor for these articles.]*

*[A working copy of this template appears on this month's issue of **NAUG on Disk**, which costs \$10 from NAUG. The template works with any version of AppleWorks. NAUG on Disk requires a 3.5-inch disk drive.]*

# Ultra 4 Macro Titles and Other Goodies

by Randy Brandt

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*This is the fourth in a series of articles that describes how to use the new features of Ultra 4. The author assumes that you know the basics of TAPL (The AppleWorks Programming Language found in Ultra 4) programming, that you read the previous articles in this series, and that you installed Ultra 4.1 and all its dot commands on your system.*

---

One of my objectives in creating Ultra 4 was to add features that make the program easier to use. This month, I will describe a feature that lets you create and display macro titles and run Ultra 4 macros by picking them from a list. You will also learn how to use the .weekday and .choose dot commands.

## Macro Titles

Ultra 4 lets macro programmers include titles in their macros. The program then uses these titles to build menus like the example in *Figure 1*. Pressing <sa-esc> displays the list of current macro titles (each of which includes a brief reminder of the purpose of the macro), and the keystroke that launches the macro. You can also launch the macro by highlighting your choice and pressing the Return Key.

## An Example

Follow these steps to display and use the menu produced by the Dot Goodies file on the Ultra 4.1 disk. This example also demonstrates how you can use the .weekday command to determine the day of the week for any date you specify.

1. Load the Dot Goodies file from the Ultra 4.1 disk onto your AppleWorks desktop.
2. Press <oa-esc> and choose "U4 Compiler" from the TimeOut Menu.
3. Press the Return Key three times to compile the macro set.

**Figure 1: Macro Titles in Ultra 4**

Available macros	Key
Demonstrate .awpath	⌘-A
Demonstrate .case	⌘-B
Demonstrate .cachelist	⌘-C
Demonstrate .choose	⌘-C
Demonstrate .deskcount	⌘-D
Demonstrate .embedded	⌘-E
Demonstrate .fddate	⌘-E
Demonstrate .fddate2	⌘-F
Demonstrate .newfile	⌘-N
Demonstrate .pop	⌘-P

Your screen displays "goodies" as the name of the macro set and indicates that Ultra 4 compiled 15 macro titles.

4. Press the Escape Key to return to the Dot Goodies file and then press <sa-esc> to display the 10 titles in *Figure 1*.
5. Hold down the Arrow Key until you highlight the last entry, "Demonstrate.weekday". This is a macro that uses the Ultra 4 .weekday command to compute the day of the week for any day you enter.
6. Press the Return Key to display some information about Mark Munz in a message at the bottom of the screen.
7. Now jump to the end of the file to see the entire <sa-W> macro (see *Figure 2*).

## Figure 2: <sa-W> Macro and Description

```
File: Dot Goodies          REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu
=====
x = .weekday month,day,year ← The syntax for .weekday.

Returns a value (1=Sun,2=Mon...7=Sat) indicating the day of week for a
specified date. Again, year has to be a full year (1992), not just the last
two numbers.

W:<all: r = .weekday 11,18,1967:
    if R = 1 then $7 = "Sunday" :    { Sunday }
    else : if R = 2 then $7 = "Monday" :    { Monday }
    else : if R = 3 then $7 = "Tuesday" :    { Tuesday }
    else : if R = 4 then $7 = "Wednesday" :    { Wednesday }
    else : if R = 5 then $7 = "Thursday" :    { Thursday }
    else : if R = 6 then $7 = "Friday" :    { Friday }
    else : if R = 7 then $7 = "Saturday" :    { Saturday }
    endif :
    msg "Mark was born on a " + $7>!
```

---

```
Type entry or use ⌘ commands          Line 226 Column 1    12/07/92 7:42 pm
```

The .weekday command sets variable R to a numeric value that represents the day of the week for the date entered. The macro then scans through the possible values of R until it finds a match. It uses the associated text to define variable \$7 and then displays the message.

### How to Use .choose

Although Ultra 4's .weekday command works for this application, Ultra 4's .choose command offers a more efficient way to calculate the day of the week (see Figure 3).

The macro in Figure 3 (which also comes from the Dot Goodies file) begins by defining \$1 with all seven days of the week.

Setting a .weekday parameter to zero tells .weekday to read the clock and fill in the current day, month, or year as necessary.

Instead of the unwieldy series of tests in the <sa-W> macro in Figure 2, the .choose command does all the work at once, extracting item X from the string. Since .choose returns a string, you can use .choose as part of a <msg> command and can shorten the last line of the macro to eliminate the \$2 reference as follows:

```
msg "Today is " + .choose $1,x>!
// now we're getting efficient!
```

Now you see how dot commands can make TAPL programs shorter and easier to understand.

### Defining Titles

Titles go in the Labels Section of your macro. An example of a labels section appears in the Dot Goodies file; press <oa-1> to display the screen that appears in Figure 4.

## Figure 3: Using .choose to Compute Day of Week

The syntax of .choose: \$1 = .choose "list,of,items",Choice

The .choose command returns the specified item from a list of items separated by commas within one string.

Sample Macro:

```
<ba-c>:<all $1 =
"Sunday,Monday,Tuesday,Wednesday,Thursday,Friday,Saturday" :
    X = .weekday 0,0,0 // today gets filled in for 0 parms
    $2 = "Today is " + .choose $1,x : msg $2>!
```

## Figure 4: Labels Section

```
File: Dot Goodies          REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE          Escape: Main Menu
=====

Compile and press SA-Esc for macro menu.

{
labels
.goodies
\sa-a    Demonstrate .awpath
\sa-b    Demonstrate .case
\sa-c    Demonstrate .cachelist
\ba-c    Demonstrate .choose
\sa-d    Demonstrate .deskcount
\ba-e    Demonstrate .embedded
\sa-e    Demonstrate .fdate
\sa-f    Demonstrate .fdate2
\sa-n    Demonstrate .newfile
\sa-p    Demonstrate .pop
\sa-o    Demonstrate .search
\sa-s    Demonstrate .sort
\sa-t    Demonstrate .speed
\sa-u    Demonstrate .substring
\sa-w    Demonstrate .weekday
}
```

---

```
Type entry or use ⌘ commands          Line 3 Column 1    12/07/92 7:56 pm
```

# UltraMacros Primer...

Titles start with a backslash (“\”) in column 1 followed by the macro name, a space or tab, and up to 27 characters for the macro title. If you use Ultra 4’s “/” comment indicator, only the text up to the comment appears in the title.

Each macro set allows up to 511 bytes for macro titles. Each entry takes two bytes for overhead plus the actual text.

## .macronames

The .macronames dot command lets you display the <sa-esc> macro titles menu from within your macros.

To see a sample application of .macronames, load and compile the Dot Menu-Tools2 file. Then press <sa-U> or use <sa-esc> and pick <sa-u>.

The macro reads:

```
U:<all msg ' Press a key for the list ' :  
  x = key : msg "" :  
  .macronames : goto sa-a!
```

A <goto> command *must* follow the .macronames command. When Ultra 4 reaches the command, it plugs the name of the macro you selected from the macro table in place of the compiled name. Ultra 4 then executes the <goto> to run the selected macro.

For example, in the <sa-U> macro, the .macronames command will replace the <sa-a> with the macro name selected by the user. Ultra 4 will then execute the <goto> and run that macro.

## Summary

This month you learned how to use the <sa-esc> command to display macro titles and run macros by picking them from the list. You also learned how to create macro titles and how to make macro titles available with your default macro set.

You also learned how to use the .weekday, .choose, and .macronames dot commands.

Next month you will learn about macro set caching,

## Help with this Series

In the first three articles in this series, Mark Munz introduced Ultra 4 and described some of the powerful features Ultra 4 adds to TAPL. However, Mark recently followed BeagleWorks to the WordPerfect Corporation. He sold his Apple IIGs in November, thus ending a brilliant career in the AppleWorks world.

Mark asked me to carry on with his series, believing that as the author of Ultra 4, I know the product “almost as well as he does”. That remains to be seen, but I will give it a try!

You can help by letting me know what you want to learn about Ultra 4. Information about how to contact me appears at the end of this article.

## Using START.SYSTEM to Save Space

The U4 Compiler stores titles in desktop memory; your titles do not use space in the macro table. Instead, Ultra 4 carries along the titles whenever you launch a macro set.

The only exception are titles you include in the default macro set in UM4.0.SYSTEM. When you start AppleWorks with UM4.0.SYSTEM, the desktop manager is not in place until after UM4.0.SYSTEM relinquishes control. That means that UM4.0.SYSTEM cannot store its titles on the desktop.

The solution is to create a macro set with these two macros:

```
a:<all goto sa-b>!  
b:<all launch "UM4.0.SYSTEM">!
```

Then save the macro set as a task file called START.SYSTEM and use START.SYSTEM to launch Ultra 4 and AppleWorks.

The easiest approach is to make START.SYSTEM the first system file in your AppleWorks startup directory since ProDOS always runs the first system file whose name ends with .SYSTEM. To do that, use a file copy program to copy START.SYSTEM and the first .SYSTEM file (probably ULTRA.SYSTEM or UM4.0.SYSTEM) to another disk. Then delete these files from your AppleWorks disk or directory and copy START.SYSTEM back, followed by the other file.

Booting AppleWorks with START.SYSTEM will launch your default macros and will install any macro titles you defined.

including the .cachelist and .uncache commands.

*[Randy Brandt, who owns JEM Software, is the author of TimeOut UltraMacros, Ultra 4, and many other AppleWorks enhancements. GENIE users can contact Randy in category 34 of A2Pro. Others can write to him at 7578 Lamar Court, Arvada, Colorado 80003, or send a fax to (303) 422-4856.]*

# How to Boot Directly into AppleWorks with a Macintosh LC

by James C. Howard

**T**hose of us who must work in computer laboratories that include both Macintosh and Apple II computers face a difficult task. Unless we are careful, the mix of computers can double our “overhead” as we help students solve the problems they encounter working with their different hardware and applications.

One solution is to buy Macintosh LC computers equipped with Apple IIe Cards. If AppleWorks meets your needs, you can configure the Macintosh so it boots into AppleWorks just as if the student was working on an Apple II machine with an AppleWorks disk in the boot drive.

## Two Ways to Launch AppleWorks

This article describes two ways to configure Apple IIe Card-equipped Macintosh LC and LC II computers so they boot directly into AppleWorks. I will assume that you use one or more TimeOut enhancements to AppleWorks. If you do not use TimeOut, ignore the steps that describe how to reinstall TimeOut and copy the TimeOut applications.

The first method, which requires no programming experience, stores AppleWorks in the root directory of the Apple IIe partition on the hard drive. The second method uses a BASIC program to launch AppleWorks upon booting.

## What You Will Need

You will need the following equipment and software:

1. A Macintosh LC or LC II computer with a hard disk and a 3.5-inch disk drive.
2. An Apple II system equipped with at least one 3.5-inch disk drive.
3. A ProDOS partition named “Apple.IIe” that you created on your hard drive when you

installed the IIe card. *[Ed: See the step-by-step directions for creating this partition in the article entitled “How to Use the Apple IIe Card Software – Part I” in the February 1992 issue of the AppleWorks Forum.]*

4. The Apple IIe Card Software installed on your system. *[Ed: See the article entitled “How to Use the Apple IIe Card Software – Part II” in the March 1992 issue of the AppleWorks Forum.]*
5. AppleWorks and all your TimeOut enhancements on 3.5-inch disks.

If you use one or more TimeOut enhancements, you should now read the sections entitled “Method 1” and “Method 2” below and decide which method you will use. You must make that decision before you continue so you know the pathname to your TimeOut subdirectory.

## Getting Started

You will start by copying AppleWorks and your AppleWorks enhancements onto one or more 3.5-inch disks. Follow these steps using your 3.5-inch disk-equipped Apple II:

1. Make a copy of your original AppleWorks 3.5-inch Program Disk. Do all your work on this copy of AppleWorks. *[Ed: Advanced users can copy their working AppleWorks disk, but make certain your disk includes the file SEG.XM; the Apple IIe Card requires that file.]*
2. Follow these steps if you use any TimeOut enhancements:
  - A. Boot your Apple II with your newest TimeOut product and indicate that you want to “Continue with the TimeOut installation”.

## General Interest...

- B. Specify that you want a "Manual" installation and select "Install TimeOut" from the TimeOut Installation Menu.
  - C. Respond "Yes" or "No" to the "Do you want the TimeOut menu sorted?" question.
  - D. Respond "No" to the "Do you need more than one TimeOut applications disk?" question. Choose "No" even if your TimeOut applications will not fit on a single disk.
  - E. Respond "ProDOS pathname" to the "Where will your TimeOut applications be?" question.
  - F. Type the pathname /APPLE.IIE/TO.APPLI-CATIONS if you will use Method 1 or /APPLE.IIE/APPLEWORKS/TO.APPLI-CATIONS if you will use Method 2.
  - G. Answer "ProDOS pathname" to the "Where is AppleWorks?" question. Then press the Return Key a second time to accept the default entry of /APPLEWORKS.
  - H. Press the Return Key again to start the installation process and swap disks if necessary.
  - I. Press the Return Key and select choice #5, "Create a subdirectory" from the TimeOut Manual Installation Menu.
  - J. Enter the pathname /APPLEWORKS/TO.APPLICATIONS as the complete pathname to the subdirectory you want to create. Then press the Return Key, pause, and press the Return Key again.
3. Now use a file copy program to copy all the TimeOut applications and associated data files that will fit into the TO.APPLICATIONS subdirectory on your AppleWorks disk. Alternatively, continue as follows:
    - A. Select choice #7, "Copy applications" from the TimeOut Manual Installation Menu.
    - B. Select choice #2, "ProDOS pathname" in response to the "Where is your TimeOut applications disk?" question.
    - C. Change the pathname to /APPLEWORKS/TO.APPLICATIONS and press the Return Key.

- D. Swap disks if necessary and press the Return Key as necessary to copy as many TimeOut modules as will fit from your TimeOut Applications disk onto your AppleWorks disk. Then quit from the TimeOut Installer.

4. Use a file copy program to copy the remaining TimeOut applications and data files onto a second 3.5-inch disk.

Now you will copy your AppleWorks and AppleWorks enhancements onto your Macintosh hard drive. As indicated earlier, you can use either of two methods.

### Method 1: AppleWorks in the Root Directory.

The easiest approach is to copy AppleWorks into the root directory of the ProDOS partition on your hard drive. Although advanced computer users generally do not store applications in their root directories, there is no functional reason to avoid copying AppleWorks into the root directory. Follow these steps:

1. Boot your Macintosh, insert the AppleWorks disk, and use the Finder to copy all the files from the AppleWorks disk into the root directory of the Apple.Iie partition on the hard drive.
2. If necessary, use the Finder to copy all files on your second 3.5-inch disk into the TO.APPLI-CATIONS Folder in the Apple.Iie partition on the hard drive.
3. Navigate to the Iie Startup icon, double-click on that icon, and immediately hold down the Option Key to access the Iie Option Panel. (Alternatively, you can wait until you enter the Iie environment and press Control-⌘-Escape to access the Iie Option Panel.)
4. Scroll down the device list on the left side of the Option Panel and select "SmartPort".
5. Move the floppy drive from Slot 5, Drive 1 into a "Spare Disk Drives" space.
6. Move the Apple.Iie partition into Slot 5, Drive 1. Then move the floppy drive from the "Spare Disk Drives" area to Slot 5, Drive 2. Your screen will look like the example in *Figure 1*.



## General Interest...

7. Make any other changes you want to the IIE Option Panel. Then return to the Macintosh environment by clicking on "Quit IIE" on the Option Panel and again in the Dialog Box, or by pressing  $\mathbb{X}$ -Q twice.

8. Create a new folder called BASIC in the Apple.IIE partition and use the Finder to move the file BASIC.SYSTEM out of the root directory of the IIE partition into the new folder.

9. If you use System 6.0.8, navigate to the IIE Startup icon, click to select the icon, and choose "Set Startup" from the Special Menu. Make sure the IIE Startup button is selected and click on "OK".

Under System 7.x, navigate to the IIE Startup icon, click to select the icon, and choose "Make Alias" from the File Menu. Then put the alias of the IIE Startup icon into the Startup Folder within the System Folder.

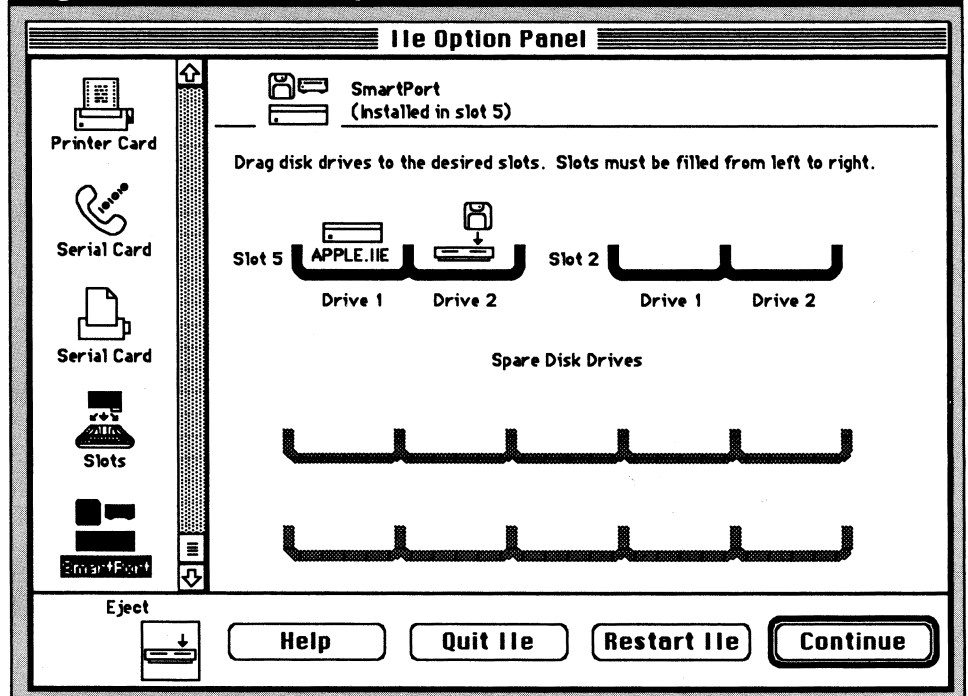
10. Navigate to the System Folder and select the IIE Prefs file. Then select "Get Info" from the File Menu (or press  $\mathbb{X}$ -I) to display the Get Info Window and click on "Locked" to lock the file (see Figure 2). That will prevent students from reconfiguring the IIE environment.

Your Macintosh LC or LC II should now launch AppleWorks automatically upon booting. Skip to the "Configuring TimeOut" section below.

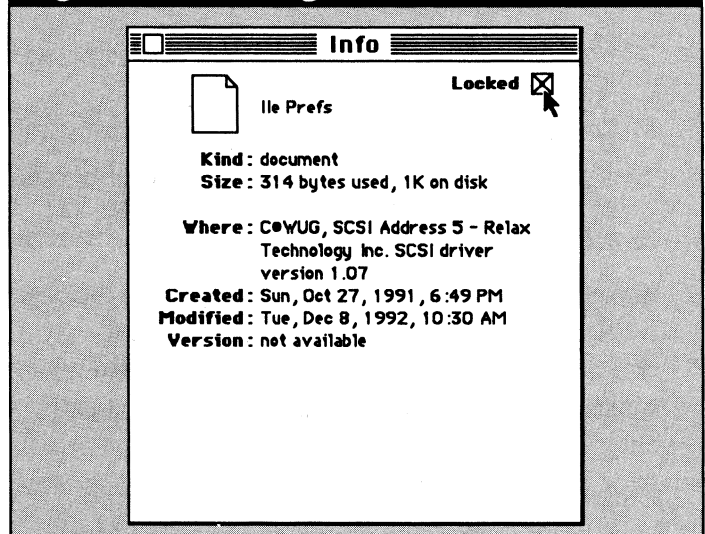
### Method II: Autoboot Using BASIC

The second method uses a BASIC program to launch AppleWorks. That lets you keep both BASIC.SYSTEM and AppleWorks in more appropriate places in the Apple.IIE partition. You set the Macintosh startup to activate the Apple IIE card and launch BASIC.SYSTEM. BASIC.SYSTEM then runs the BASIC program (which you must name "STARTUP"). The STARTUP program

**Figure 1: IIE Card Options Panel**



**Figure 2: Locking the IIE Prefs File**



launches AppleWorks.

Follow these steps to configure your system:

1. Create a backup copy of AppleWorks by following steps #1 - 4 in the "Getting Started" section earlier in this article.
2. Create a new folder called APPLEWORKS in the Apple.IIE partition on the hard drive.
3. Use the Finder to copy the files from the AppleWorks backup disk into the APPLEWORKS Folder. Copy any additional TimeOut applica-

**Figure 3: ProDOS BASIC Startup Program**

```
10 REM Startup program for Mac LC and AppleWorks
20 D$ = CHR$(4)
30 HOME
40 PRINT D$; "-/APPLE.IIE/APPLEWORKS/ULTRA.SYSTEM"
50 END
```

tions into the TO.APPLICATIONS Folder within the APPLEWORKS Folder.

4. Double-click on the Iie Startup icon to launch BASIC.
5. Type the program in *Figure 3*. This program assumes that you use an UltraMacros-enhanced copy of AppleWorks. Change the text in line 40 from "ULTRA.SYSTEM" to "APLWORKS.SYSTEM" if you do not use TimeOut UltraMacros. Note that you can launch any program in your Apple.Iie partition by changing the pathname in line 40.
6. Issue the command "SAVE STARTUP" to save the file on the hard disk.
7. Press Control-⌘-Escape and follow the prompts to quit the Iie mode.
8. Make a backup of your STARTUP program by using the Finder to copy that program from the root directory of the Apple.Iie partition onto a ProDOS formatted floppy disk.
9. If you run under System 6.0.8, navigate to the Iie Startup icon, click to select the icon, and choose "Set Startup" from the Special Menu. Make sure the Iie Startup button is selected and click on "OK".

Under System 7.x, navigate to the Iie Startup icon, click to select the icon, and choose "Make Alias" from the File Menu. Then put the alias of the Iie Startup icon into the Startup Folder within the System Folder.

10. Navigate to the System Folder and select the Iie Prefs file. Then select "Get Info" from the File menu (or press ⌘-I) to display the Get Info Window. Click on "Locked" to lock the file (see *Figure 2*). That will prevent students from reconfiguring the system.

Your Macintosh LC or LC II should now launch AppleWorks automatically upon bootup.

System 6.0.8 users can cancel this operation by changing the "Set Startup" option to "Multi-Finder only".

System 7.x users can cancel this operation by removing the Iie Startup alias from the Startup Folder within the System Folder. System 7.x users can also move the Iie Startup alias from the Startup Folder to the Apple Menu Folder, rename the folder "AppleWorks", and launch AppleWorks from the Apple Menu.

### Configuring TimeOut

Finally, you must configure your TimeOut modules so they find their data files on the Apple II partition. Follow these steps:

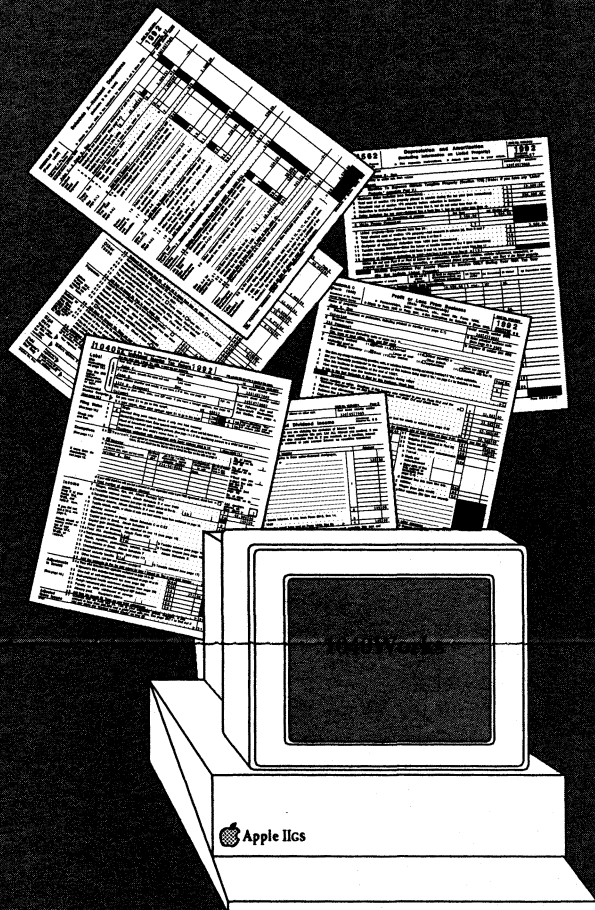
1. Boot the Macintosh to launch AppleWorks. Press Apple-Escape to go to the TimeOut Menu.
2. Select "Utilities". Then choose "Configure" from the Utilities Menu.
3. Select the application you want to configure (e.g., Thesaurus, Grammar, QuickSpell, Area Codes, or any other TimeOut application that requires a data file) and change the path for the associated data file. If you use Method 1, change the path to /APPLE.IIE/TO.APPLICATIONS. If you use Method 2, change the path to /APPLE.IIE/APPLEWORKS/TO.APPLICATIONS.
4. Press the Escape Key and repeat step #3 for each application that requires a data file. Then press Apple-Q to return to AppleWorks.

### Conclusion

In a world of small classes and unlimited funds, you could skip these steps and move your students directly into the world of Macintosh computing. But those of us whose needs are met by AppleWorks can benefit from these procedures.

*[Dr. James C. Howard is an Associate Professor of Chemistry at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The author thanks Dr. B. James Hood for his help generalizing these procedures to System 6.0.8.]*





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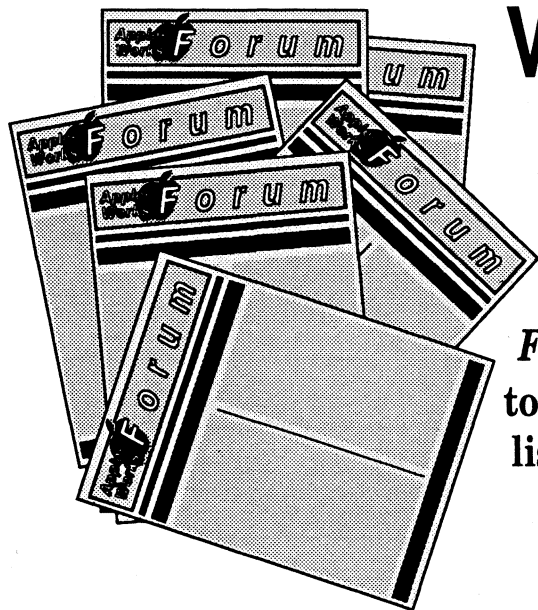
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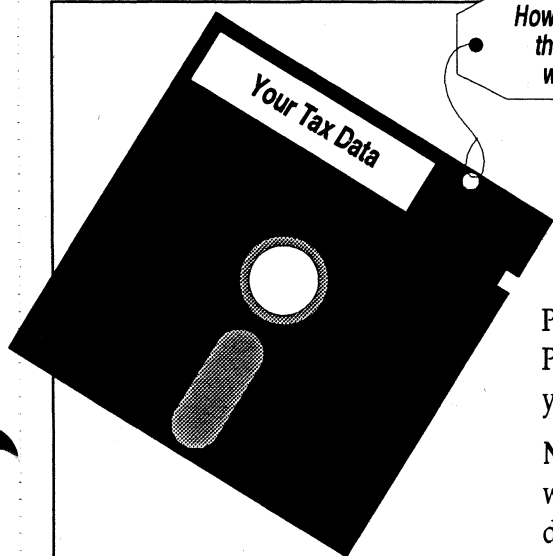
The 1040Works Tax Planner lists for \$29.95. However, until April 15 you can order the 1040Works Tax Planner for \$24.95 plus \$3.50 s/h or \$19.95 including shipping if ordered with 1040Works. (Requires AppleWorks 2.1 or later and a 130K AppleWorks desktop.)

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NAUG uses DataRescue disks for its important data and hard disk backups, and we recommend these disks to our members. A box of ten 5.25-inch double-sided, double-density disks costs \$9.00 (list \$17.50), and a box of ten 3.5-inch double-sided, double-density disks costs \$13.50 (list \$28.50).

— NAUG policy: Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. —

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\_\_\_\_\_ City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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# Big Text Machine: Large Displays of Your AppleWorks Files

by Garry Griffith

**B**alloons Software's Big Text Machine (BTM) is an inexpensive program that can display your AppleWorks and ProDOS text files in large characters on your Apple II screen (see *Figure 1*). The program also prints oversized output on your Image-Writer printer.

BTM displays your documents in a size large enough for students to read across the room. The sight impaired can use the program to help them read files prepared by others. And BTM lets you use your Apple II as a message display by repeatedly scrolling the same message across the screen.

### What It Does

BTM displays up to ten lines of attractive, 3/8-inch high, proportionally-spaced characters on the screen. The document scrolls onto the Apple II screen starting at the upper left-hand corner until the text fills the monitor. Then you either (a) press the Space Bar to clear the screen and display the next segment of the document, or (b) set a time delay after which the screen blanks and the next text scrolls onto the display.

All text is clearly readable twenty feet away. The program can automatically display the same file continuously, and there is no limit to the size of the file you display or print in these large characters.

### What It's For

BTM was originally designed to foster student creativity by letting students display their own writing to the class. But there is no limit to the useful applications for the program. For example, teachers can use BTM to foster reading comprehension, to share information with students, or to let students

**Figure 1: BTM Screen Display**

The Story of the  
Ordinary Mother Who  
Almost Fit A 60 Foot  
Crane Into a Garbage Can

Katrina Katrinka was  
like any other ordinary  
mother with two kids, a

share their work with others.

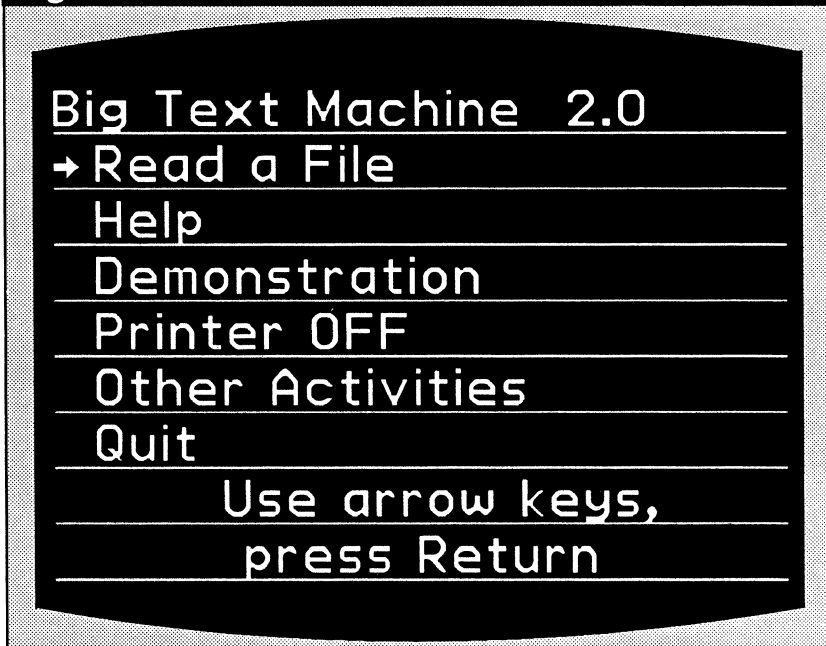
Schools and businesses can use BTM to display schedule changes, important announcements, sales messages, and other information.

The visually impaired can use BTM to generate oversized screen displays instead of using voice output.

### What You Get

The BTM package includes three 5.25-inch or 3.5-inch disks (Program Disk, Auto Display Disk, and Sample Files Disk) and a 74-page manual. The Program Disk contains the BTM program. The Auto Display Disk contains a subset of BTM, which automatically sets up a continuous display of any text file you copy onto the disk. The Sample Files Disk contains stories written by the developer and by children.

**Figure 2: BTM Main Menu**



## For More Perfect Output

AppleWorks' print routine adds a carriage return in the middle of any paragraph that straddles two pages. BTM interprets this carriage return as the end of a paragraph, so it cuts that line short in the BTM display. You can prevent the added "straddling paragraph" carriage returns by entering an AppleWorks New Page Command before any paragraphs in your file that are near the end of a page.

The programs run on any Apple II or Apple II-compatible computer (including Franklin and Apple IIe Card-equipped Macintosh LC systems). BTM can only print on ImageWriter I and ImageWriter II printers.

## How to Use BTM

BTM is easy to use. You launch the program and choose "Read A File" from the menu in *Figure 2* to display a list of the directories and files on your disk. The program marks subdirectories with a "D", AppleWorks word processor files with an "A", and text files with a "T". The directory only lists BTM-readable files. Children should be able to choose and read files without help from others.

You highlight the file you want to display, press the Return Key, and the file appears on the monitor in large letters.

BTM only processes text files. Although the program can convert AppleWorks word processor files into ASCII text, the process takes several minutes. I suggest that you use AppleWorks to "print" your word processor documents onto a disk as an ASCII text file before using BTM.

## Controlling the Output

BTM's Other Activities Menu lets you control the display and output (see *Figure 3*). You use this menu to change the color of the text or background (BTM supports eight different colors) or the font you use for your display (BTM offers eight different fonts, including four foreign language fonts).

My experiments suggest that the best color combination is black-on-white or the reverse. As you would expect, some color combinations (for example, orange characters on a green background) are totally illegible. I could see no difference between white and white2.

I got the best output using the "Block" and "Heavy" fonts. The "Roosevelt" and "Penman" fonts suffer from slight color distortion, and the foreign language fonts, (Spanish, French, German, and Italian) are really the "Block" font displayed with different diacritical marks.

The monitor will display ten lines of type without ruler lines, or nine lines of text if you display the rules. The ruler lines help beginning readers; advanced readers will find the lines distracting.

BTM's Other Activities Menu lets you tell the program to wait for a keypress or to pause before clearing the screen. The menu also lets you control the speed at which characters scroll onto the screen and the length of the delay before the screen clears and starts to display the next segment of the message. You can also change the character display speed by pressing the numbers 1-9 while the message appears on your screen. BTM offers display rates ranging from 50 to 430 words per minute on a one-megahertz Apple IIe system.

Auto Display lets you use BTM as an electronic text message display in a store window, public



library, or school office. In this mode, BTM scrolls your document onto the screen, leaves the screen filled for a time period you designate, clears the screen, and scrolls the next block of text onto the display. At the end of the document, BTM returns to the beginning of the file and repeats the process. Auto Display is non-interruptible; tampering with the keyboard while it is running will not affect the program. The only way to exit this mode is to re-boot or power down the system.

The printed output matches what you see on the screen. However, printing is slow because BTM produces graphics-based text. Unfortunately, the BTM print driver does not let you use the Print Quality Button on the ImageWriter II to enhance your output. And the program prints your entire document without considering page breaks.

### Documentation

The 74-page manual is clear and easy to read, but is wordy. Others might appreciate the ideas and suggestions in the book. But as an experienced AppleWorks user, I had to skim over much of the printed material to find the information I needed.

The manual includes general operating instructions and sections that describe how to use BTM with FrEdWriter, a free word processing program that is popular with teachers.

The manual also includes appendices filled with useful information such as suggestions for VCR projects using BTM, some helpful information about ProDOS, suggestions to help you produce attractive BTM displays, instructions for loading text files into different versions of AppleWorks, and directions to help you transfer text files from other computer formats into Apple II format.

### Technical Support

Balloons Software provides telephone and on-line technical support for the product. Phil Shapiro, the owner of Balloons Software, includes his home telephone number with the product. I could often reach Mr. Shapiro in the evenings, although he also

**Figure 3: Other Activities Menu**

Big Text Machine Other Activities 2.0

```
-----
Letter display color . . = White
Background color . . . = Black
Input Device . . . . . = Keyboard
Printer . . . . . = ImageWriter II
Font File name. . . = F.BLOCK
Convert text to UPPER case . = No
Display ruler lines. . . . = Yes
Pause before clearing screen = Yes
Continuous display of file . = No
Cursor blink speed . . . . = 1
Character display speed. . . = 3
Screen clear delay . . . . = 5
Reset all values to BTM defaults
Fast File Formatting
```

Use arrow keys, press Return to select

Press ESC to save settings and return

### BTM's "Secret" Widget Font

BTM includes a picture font named The Secret Widget Font that you can use to play "try to see if you can read this sentence" games. Each of the pictures in this font corresponds to a letter of the alphabet. For example, the letter "a" produces an apple, "b" produces a box, "c" is a check mark, "d" is a dollar sign, and so on.

Once you load The Secret Widget Font into BTM, the program displayed all text as pictures instead of letters. The Main Menu and File Selection Menu also appear as pictures, which could be disorienting to anyone who does not know how to read this font.

To activate The Secret Widget Font, you rename the font file name from "Widget" to "F.Widget". You remove the "F." when you no longer want the font to appear on the menu.

returned my daytime messages left on his answering machine. I found Mr. Shapiro to be friendly, patient, and very helpful.

### Value

Big Text Machine costs \$35 (\$25 for NAUG members), including postage. A site license costs \$65 until the end of March 1993, after which time the cost will increase to \$95.

### Should You Use CloseView?

System 6 offers Apple IIgs users a New Desk Accessory (NDA) called "CloseView", which can magnify the image on the screen from two to 12 times. CloseView is a boon to visually impaired users who use 16-bit programs, but the NDA does not work with AppleWorks GS or AppleWorks Classic.

Many of the shareware GS games I tested with CloseView worked correctly. With others, the cursor acted as an eraser when it moved across the screen.

CloseView is easy to use. Pressing Apple-Option-O turns the NDA on and off. You can also use Apple-Option-X to create a box. You then move the box to the area you want to magnify on the screen and press Apple-Option-X again to enlarge that area.

However, until more programmers adapt their work to System 6, we will have to use the trial and error method to find out which programs work with CloseView.

*[Ed: CloseView, Easy Access, and Video Keyboard are a suite of three System 6 accessories that Apple developed to make Apple II computers available to users with special needs. NAUG regularly receives reports of conflicts between these products and other applications. John Link indicates that these accessories use interrupts, which are problematical on the IIgs. Unless you need these accessories, we suggest that you delete them from your system.]*

I consider BTM an excellent value for individuals and organizations who need the features provided by the product.

Overall, BTM is an inexpensive, easy-to-use tool for teachers who want to display student work in large characters for the class to read. BTM is also useful for the visually impaired and for schools and businesses that want to use any Apple II computer to display messages in offices, cafeterias, libraries, convention registration desks, or other locations. ■

*[Garry Griffith is an Information and Referral Specialist at United Way of the Midlands in Omaha, Nebraska.]*

*[Balloons Software, 5201 Chevy Chase Parkway, NW, Washington DC 20015-1747. (202) 244-2223. GENie: P.Shapiro1; America Online: pshapiro. BTM was developed by Bernie Benson for Balloons Software.]*

### NAUG Updates Its BBS

Tim Harrison, system operator of the Electronic Forum, NAUG's AppleWorks bulletin board service, recently implemented more than two dozen enhancements suggested by members. The board now offers the following features:

1. A "members-only" library that NAUG can use to post templates and other files that are not for general distribution.
2. A new tutorial to help users who want to download templates and files from the board. The NAUG BBS will now automatically download the latest version of ShrinkIt and instructions to help new users get started with this compacting program. (NAUG uses ShrinkIt to compact the AppleWorks files and templates available on the board.)
3. Users who register for both services can now switch between the AppleWorks and ClarisWorks boards without logging off and logging back onto the system. Directions appear on the BBS Main Menu.
4. Electronic Mail is available from any menu.
5. All NAUG member services are under a new Member Services option on the Main Menu.
6. Typing Control-Q returns you to the Main Menu from any other menu.
7. Typing a "W" at any menu tells you who is currently on-line.

NAUG suggests that members consider buying 9600 baud and higher speed modems. The NAUG BBS supports the v32.bis protocol, which offers users throughput at up to 14.4K bps.

Owners of high speed modems should call the Electronic Forum at (615) 359-8140. Owners of 1200 and 2400 baud modems should call the BBS at (615) 359-8238.

NAUG Members can get a free 16-page Bulletin Board Command Summary by sending a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope to BBS Command Summary, NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187. ■



# Late News for NAUG Members

## **inCider/A+**

Last month's issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* reported that inCider/A+ planned a major shift in its editorial coverage toward Macintosh computers. We based that report on (a) discussions with three members of the inCider staff, (b) the magazine's cancellation of Ruth Witkin's popular AppleWorks articles, and (c) statements that inCider would not be reviewing 1040Works in this year's review of tax software because "the magazine was going to focus on Macintosh products".

A+ Publishing recently sent editors a letter explaining their new policy. According to this letter, the company now plans to include a separate section devoted to Macintosh coverage. The majority of the magazine will continue to focus on the needs of Apple II users.

inCider/A+ has played a long and important role as an information and advertising vehicle for the Apple II community. We wish our friends at A+ Publishing the best in their efforts.

*[A+ Publishing Company, 80 Elm Street, Peterborough, New Hampshire 03458; (800) 289-0619; Fax: (603) 924-6838.]*

## **WestCode Software**

WestCode recently announced the release of version 2.0 of Pointless, the company's font enhancement technology for the Apple IIGs. According to WestCode, Pointless 2.0 is significantly faster and uses less memory than earlier versions of the program. The new version of Pointless eases font management by automatically adding all fonts that you put in the Fonts Folder. Pointless 2.0 also shows the keystrokes that generate any character in the font and can display three different size examples of every font.

Pointless 2.0 lists for \$69.95, but costs \$45 plus \$3.50 s/h from NAUG. Owners of earlier versions of Pointless can upgrade to version 2.0 for \$19.95 plus \$3 s/h directly from WestCode. The company also offers its TypeWest TrueType font pack for

\$24.95 (list: \$49.95) plus \$2.50 s/h when ordered with the Pointless upgrade.

*[WestCode Software, 15050 Avenue of Science, Suite 112, San Diego, California 92128; (800) 448-4250; Technical Support: (619) 487-9200; Fax: (619) 487-9255.]*

## **Zip Technology**

Zip Technology no longer sells Zip Chips, replacement processor chips that dramatically increase the speed of Apple II+, IIe, and IIc computers. According to J. P. Hayes, President of Zip, the company can no longer find a manufacturer capable of producing these "hybrid" chip products. When NAUG contacted Ms. Hayes in early December, she reported that Zip had a single Zip Chip in stock that would be kept by the company. She indicated that the company is operating under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection from its creditors.

Although Zip Chips were recently sold with a one year guarantee, the company originally advertised an unlimited "satisfaction guarantee" on the product. According to Ms. Hayes, Zip can no longer replace defective chips and, under the terms of their Chapter 11 protection, cannot refund customers' payments for these products.

Ms. Hayes reports that Zip continues to manufacture accelerator products for the Apple IIGs. However, NAUG suggests that its members consider the company's financial condition carefully before buying a Zip product.

*[Zip Technology, 5601 W. Slauson Avenue, Suite 190, Culver City, California 90230; (213) 337-1313; Fax: (213)-337-9337.]*



Remember to notify **NAUG** if you change your address. Do not rely on the post office to forward your mail; you may miss some issues. Send address changes to **NAUG**; Box 87453; Canton, MI 48187.

# How to Get Descriptive Data Base Category Names

by Peter Thorpe

Many teachers use AppleWorks spreadsheets to record student grades. But I prefer to use AppleWorks' data base module to keep my gradebook. Storing student records in a data base file makes it easy to locate a student's grades and lets you prepare progress reports by printing labels format reports with each student's data (see *Figure 1*).

The biggest problem you will encounter is AppleWorks limitation on the number of characters it will accept in a category name. AppleWorks' 20 character limit in category names keeps you from using category names with descriptive information about each assignment.

## A Work-Around

The trick is to create the single record layout in *Figure 2*. You enter the descriptive information about each assignment in the categories named TITLE01 through TITLE12. Then you enter the scores for each assignment in categories SCORE01 through SCORE12.

The label format in *Figure 3* prints the descriptive information from category TITLE01 followed by the score from the category

**Figure 1: Labels Format Report Printout**

David Smith

Sep 25 (25 pts.) Spelling Quiz on Unit 1: 22  
Oct 10 (50 pts.) Write a Story about an Animal: 45  
Oct 21 (25 pts.) Create a Puzzle for Unit 2: 24

Cynthia Stallings

Sep 25 (25 pts.) Spelling Quiz on Unit 1: 23  
Oct 10 (50 pts.) Write a Story about an Animal: 42  
Oct 21 (25 pts.) Create a Puzzle for Unit 2: 22

Michael Talbert

Sep 25 (25 pts.) Spelling Quiz on Unit 1: 19  
Oct 10 (50 pts.) Write a Story about an Animal: 40  
Oct 21 (25 pts.) Create a Puzzle for Unit 2: 20

**Figure 2: Single Record Layout**

File: GRADEBOOK REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE Escape: Main Menu

Selection: All records

Record 1 of 31 (31 selected)

=====

FNAME: David LNAME: Smith STU.NUM.: 132658

MARK PERIOD 1: 88 MARK PERIOD 2: - MARK PERIOD 3: -

TITLE01: Sep 25 (25 pts.) Spelling Quiz on Unit 1: SCORE01: 22  
TITLE02: Oct 10 (50 pts.) Write a Story about an Animal: SCORE02: 45  
TITLE03: Oct 21 (25 pts.) Create a Puzzle for Unit 2: SCORE03: 24  
TITLE04: - SCORE04: -  
TITLE05: - SCORE05: -  
TITLE06: - SCORE06: -  
TITLE07: - SCORE07: -  
TITLE08: - SCORE08: -  
TITLE09: - SCORE09: -  
TITLE10: - SCORE10: -  
TITLE11: - SCORE11: -  
TITLE12: - SCORE12: -

-----

Type entry or use ⌘ commands 210K Avail.

## Figure 3: Labels Report Format

File: GRADEBOOK      REPORT FORMAT      Escape: Report Menu  
Report: Labels  
Selection: All records

```
=====
FNAME                <LNAME
TITLE01              <SCORE01
TITLE02              <SCORE02
TITLE03              <SCORE03
TITLE04              <SCORE04
TITLE05              <SCORE05
TITLE06              <SCORE06
TITLE07              <SCORE07
TITLE08              <SCORE08
TITLE09              <SCORE09
TITLE10              <SCORE10
TITLE11              <SCORE11
TITLE12              <SCORE12
=====
```

Use options shown on Help Screen

210K Avail.

SCORE01 and repeats this process for each assignment. You can use the Apple-ditto command to copy the descriptive information from record to record.

Using the Justify Command on the SCORE categories insures that the student's grade on each assignment immediately follows the description of that assignment.

The output from this report serves as your periodic progress reports for students and parents.

### You Need a Lot of Categories

This approach uses two categories for each assignment, which limits the number of assignments that you can include in each record.

The easiest work-around for this problem is to use DoubleData from JEM Software. DoubleData accepts up to 60 categories in each data base record. That lets you include up to 29 assignments, tests and projects in each record.

Alternatively, you can print a report with the total points earned by each student on their tests, lab work, and assignments. Then you can create additional records for each student and have a student assistant manually enter the previously earned totals into the new records.

*[Peter Thorpe is a computer coordinator at Vallejo Senior High School, 840 Nebraska Street, Valle-*

*jo, California 94590, (707) 644-4021. Mr. Thorpe offers to send a sample of his gradebook reports to any NAUG member who sends him a self-addressed, stamped envelope at the above address.]*

*[DoubleData 2.0 lists for \$40. Until April 1, 1993, NAUG members can buy DoubleData directly from JEM for \$30 plus \$3 s/h. JEM ships all products on 3.5-inch disks unless you request otherwise. Indicate that you are a NAUG member when you order to qualify for this special member discount.]*

*JEM Software, 7578 Lamar Court, Arvada, Colorado 80003; (303) 422-4856 for 24-hour Visa/MasterCard order line or fax.]*

## NAUG News

### NAUG Develops SEG.ER Disk

Although most of us use printers that appear on the AppleWorks Printer Menu, other NAUG members spend hours getting their non-standard printers to work with AppleWorks. AppleWorks 3.0 stores all these printer codes and settings in the SEG.ER file on your disk.

Clarix Corporation recently granted NAUG permission to distribute members' SEG.ER files that contain these printer codes, and NAUG is now collecting those SEG.ER files from its members.

Howard Katz volunteered to coordinate this effort for NAUG. His goal is to prepare a disk filled with different custom printer codes that can be a resource for AppleWorks users who buy printers not on the AppleWorks Printer Menu.

We ask NAUG members who use non-standard printers to please send a copy of their SEG.ER file and a description of the printers supported by that file to Mr. Katz at 1104 Lorlyn Circle, Apt. #2D, Batavia, Illinois 60510; (708) 879-5818. You can also contact Mr. Katz on the NAUG BBS as "Howard Katz" and on America Online as "Claimsman".

# A Page-Count Macro

by Keith Johnson

**R**emember when you were in school? Were you the one who asked the teacher “How many pages?” whenever you had to write a report or essay?

AppleWorks’ <oa-K> command lets you determine the number of pages in a document. But you have to use <oa-9> to jump to the end to find the total page count. And then you have to find your way back to your current place in the document. You can always enter, search for, and delete a marker, but that involves extra steps and slows down the process even further.

The macro in *Figure 1* uses UltraMacros to automate this process. The macro determines the number of pages and displays the information without disturbing your AppleWorks screen.

## How to Use the Macro

Follow these steps to use the macro:

1. Type the macro into your macro file and add the macro to your current macro set. (I wrote the macro to use the <sa-K> keystroke, but you can assign the macro to any keystroke.) Then com-

pile the macros and save them as your default macro set. [Ed: *The necessary step-by-step procedures appear on page 19 of the April 1992 issue of the AppleWorks Forum.*]

2. Press <sa-K> to invoke the macro. The macro will freeze your screen, do all the calculations, and display a message with the page count at the bottom of the screen. Press any key to erase the message.

The macro will use your current printer for the page calculations, which is the printer you used to print your last word processor document. If you printed to “A text (ASCII) file on disk”, the macro will use that option and will report that the document requires zero pages. If that happens, issue an <oa-K>, select the correct printer, and re-launch the <sa-K> macro. This is not a significant limitation for most users.

Be especially careful typing in this macro because it pokes values into critical memory locations. If you mistype something, the macro can cause AppleWorks to crash.

**Figure 1: Page Count Macro**

```
K:<awp><display 0 :      { Turn off the display. }
oa-K : rtn :            { Paginate the file using the current printer. }
x = peek $14 : y = peek $15 : { Store the current position of the cursor. }
oa-Q : rtn :            { Go to Desktop Index and return to the file to reset value in $7c62. }
z = peekword $7c62 :    { Store the current top line position. }
oa-9 : up :             { Go to the last page-divider line. }
p = peek $b4 :          { Store the number of the last page. }
oa-Q :                  { Go to the Desktop Index. }
pokeword $7c62,z :      { Restore the top line position. }
poke $7c64,y : poke $7c65,x : { Restore the cursor position. }
display 1 : rtn :      { Turn on the display and return to the file. }
$1 = ' This document has ' + str$ p + ' pages. (key) ' :
                        { Set up the message. }
msg $1 :                { Display the message. }
k = key : msg ">!"      { Wait for a keypress and erase the message. }
```

### How the Macro Works

1. The macro freezes the display and paginates the document using <oa-K> and the current printer.
2. The macro then stores the current cursor position in variables x and y.
3. The macro returns to the document to update the value in memory address \$7c62, which contains a pointer to the memory location of the top line of the displayed portion of the document. The macro stores that value in variable z.
4. The <oa-9> command jumps to the end of the document. <up> puts the cursor on the last page-divider line.
5. The macro stores the current page number in variable z. Memory location \$b4 contains the current page number if (a) the document is paginated, and (b) the cursor is on one of the page-divider lines. Otherwise, \$b4 contains the value of zero.
6. The macro returns to the Desktop Index and restores the original values of x, y, and z in the appropriate memory locations.
7. The macro then turns on the display, returns to the file, puts the original line at the top of the screen, and restores the cursor to its correct location in the document.
8. Finally, the macro displays a message showing the value of p, the total number of pages in the document. Pressing any key erases the message.

I learned most of the memory locations used in this macro from Claris' "AppleWorks 3.0 Entry Points" document, which costs \$12.50 from NAUG. [Ed: Non-members, add \$2.50.] I worked out most of the macro the hard way, but then I found some helpful tips in a file by Mark Munz on the TimeOut MacroEase disk.

[Keith Johnson is Associate Director of the Fleishmann Planetarium at the University of Nevada.]

### Special Offers for NAUG Members

#### Balloons Software

NAUG members can now get Balloons Software's sixteen 5.25-inch disks filled with dozens of educational games, articles, stories, and other on-disk files and activities for \$10. The collection, which contains both freeware and shareware products, comes with clearly written documentation that will help teachers use the software on the disks. Teachers can copy and distribute the disks and instructions to students and colleagues.

The disks are bootable and offer menu-driven access to the programs and documentation.

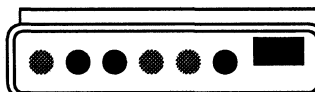
To order, send your payment and NAUG membership number directly to the company. Balloons Software does not accept credit cards or purchase orders for this special "16 Disks for \$10" offer.

[Balloons Software, 5201 Chevy Chase Parkway NW, Washington, D.C. 20015; (202) 244-2223.]

#### Technology and Learning

NAUG members who are educators can now get a free one-year subscription to Technology and Learning, a glossy monthly magazine that focuses on the application of technology to education. A recent issue of Technology and Learning includes reviews of nine integrated learning systems, anecdotal reports from schools using computers to facilitate home/school partnerships, reviews of new educational CD-ROMs, and interesting monthly columns with news and other information.

[Robyn Rosen, Technology and Learning, 8760 Niblick Drive, Alpharetta, Georgia 30202; (404) 993-0440.]



**Connect with the  
NAUG Bulletin Board**

Call the Electronic Forum, NAUG's popular AppleWorks bulletin board. Be our 80,000th caller and win a year's extension to your NAUG membership. Call (615) 359-8238 at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud.

# NAUG Specials

*from Applied Engineering*

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**AE Floptical Drive is now shipping.** AE's Floptical Drive is an external high density 3.5" floppy drive that will read 800K, 1.44MB HD and 21MB Floppy disks. It connects to Iie and IIGS's with C. V. Technologies RamFast SCSI card.

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**Vulcan IIGS 40MB Hard Disk** - Internal hard disk for the Apple IIGS computer. Vulcan comes with a built-in heavy-duty power supply, internal fan, controller card and Apple's new system 6.0.

**\$549**

**TransWarp GS Accelerator** - The proven and reliable TransWarp GS contains an 8K cache and more than doubles the speed of the IIGS.

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**TransWarp Accelerator** - for the Apple Iie computer. Fits in any peripheral slot and increases the speed to 3.6Mhz. Fully compatible with all hardware and software.

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**RamFactor 512K** - The Iie memory card that fits in slots one through seven. Fully compatible with AppleWorks and can be used by other programs as a RamDrive. Can expand up to 5MB of memory.

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# New Disks in the NAUG Library

## **Barrows Utilities – Disk 7**

Roy Barrows recently donated a seventh disk of valuable macro-based AppleWorks utilities to the NAUG Library. The disk includes:

**Column.Maker:** Produces multi-column documents. Includes an on-line help screen with instructions.

**Double.Load:** Adds two copies of the same file to your AppleWorks desktop.

**Line.Draw:** Underlines or puts boxes around your text on the screen.

**List.Direct:** Creates a word processor file with a list of the files in the current disk directory.

**Multi-Yank:** Automatically deletes all instances of any string of text you specify.

**Yank.Print.Tokens:** Deletes or replaces printer commands in a document.

**Pick.Style:** Adds menu-driven page formatting commands to AppleWorks and TimeOut Super-Fonts. The options include: (a) Stop Feed: Keeps AppleWorks from issuing a form feed at the end of the page (useful for multi-column documents); (b) Long Page: Squeezes as much onto a page as possible; (c) Zap Margins: Sets right and left margins to zero; (d) Page Footer: Creates a footer that prints a centered page number; (e) Page Header: Creates a header that prints a right justified page number; (f) Jiggle: “Jiggles” the printer to improve your output.

**Pick.Tab:** A menu-driven utility that inserts one of six different tab rulers into a word processor document.

**Utils.Task:** A set of menu-driven utilities that launch (a) any Task File in \$Ø, (b) any task file typed from the keyboard, (c) your default macros from your boot disk, and (d) your default macros from any disk named “APPLEWORKS”.

Barrows Utilities – Disk 7 includes both TimeOut and task file versions of each utility, word proces-

sor files with annotated copies of the macros, and documentation in an AppleWorks word processor file on the disk. The disk requires AppleWorks 3.0 enhanced with UltraMacros 3.1.

## **Best of America OnLine: AppleWorks 3.0**

NAUG recently co-sponsored an AppleWorks template contest on America Online. This disk includes a collection of the best AppleWorks 3.0 templates submitted for that contest.

**AW.Templates:** Five easy-to-use templates that help you track your investments, maintain a phone-book, keep baseball player statistics, compare mortgage rates and determine if you should refinance a mortgage, and store information for your tax deductions. Developed by Ron Louie.

**Calendar:** Creates a perpetual calendar with AppleWorks. Developed by Bruce Shanker.

**Gradebook:** A sophisticated gradebook template that computes grades based on students’ daily, test, notebook, and other grades. Also computes letter grades for each student. Developed by George Granlund.

**Library Tracker:** Helps you keep track of the books in your collection and find short stories in anthologies. Developed by Howard Katz.

**Living Will:** Two examples of living wills and notes to help you prepare your own document. Developed by Howard Katz.

**Medical Templates:** Two templates to help you track medical payments and insurance/medicare reimbursements. Includes complete documentation. Developed by Nick Savas.

**Rental Agreement:** A lease form ready to customize for a rental property. Developed by Rob Freeman.

**Sun Calculator:** A spreadsheet template that calculates the celestial position of the sun, equation of time, rise and set times and positions, maximum altitude for the day, and times for the onset of three kinds of twilight. Developed by Keith Johnson.

Most of the files on this disk require AppleWorks 3.0. Users must also know how to access subdirectories to use these files. Our thanks to Joe Connelly for preparing this disk for NAUG.

### Change-A-File/Resurrection

Change-A-File is an easy-to-use utility that recovers most damaged AppleWorks word processor and data base files and converts AppleWorks 3.0 files to run under earlier versions of AppleWorks. Resurrection is a stand-alone utility that recovers files from disks with damaged directories.

Dr. Harold Portnoy, developer of Change-A-File and Resurrection, continues to enhance his popular programs, and NAUG automatically ships the latest release of each version of the program. As of press time in mid-December, NAUG was shipping Change-A-File 4.16 and Resurrection 2.9.

Change-A-File and Resurrection are shareware. You order the Change-A-File/Resurrection Disk from NAUG. Then you send an \$8 (non-NAUG members send \$10) payment to the author, who will send you a password to unlock the utilities on the disk. Your password works with all future versions of the disk; registered owners do not have to submit a new shareware payment to use the latest update.

Our thanks to Dr. Portnoy for his continued development of these valuable products and for sharing his work with the AppleWorks community.

### JumpStart

NAUG's Public Domain Library now includes JumpStart 3.0, a powerful and easy to use alternative to the Apple IIGS Finder that lets you launch programs without navigating through a maze of Finder icons. JumpStart includes a set of useful disk and file utilities that let you catalog disks, copy disks and files, lock and unlock files, and perform routine file management operations. Owners of PC Transporter-equipped systems will appreciate JumpStart's ability to launch MS-DOS applications directly from the JumpStart menu. JumpStart received a rating of "excellent" in a review published by Nibble Magazine.

JumpStart comes with 28 pages of well written documentation (including a three page index) in a text file on the disk.

The JumpStart disk also includes an alarm clock CDA and MouseTrap, a CDA that lets you replicate mouse actions from the keyboard.

JumpStart, which comes on a 3.5-inch disk and requires System 5.0.2 or later, is shareware; you send the author \$29.95 if you use the program.

### ProDesk

NAUG is now shipping version 2.11 of ProDesk Plus, an update to the popular 8-bit program selector and collection of utilities for Apple IIc, IIc+, IIGs, and enhanced Apple IIe computers. A complete description of ProDesk Plus appears on page 29 of the September 1992 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

Version 2.11 of ProDesk Plus fixes a problem that occurs when you use a mouse on the Apple IIe, runs better under BASIC System 1.5, recognizes 16-bit files with resource forks, and is faster when making multi-file copies and backups.

ProDesk Plus is shareware; you send the author, Dr. Helge Malmgren, \$20 if you use the programs on the disk. Registered ProDesk users do not have to submit an additional shareware payment when they upgrade to version 2.11.

### How to Get Disks

Unless otherwise noted, all disks are available in both 5.25-inch (\$4) and 3.5-inch (\$6) format, plus \$2 s/h *per order*. Order from: Public Domain Library, NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, MI 48187; (313) 454-1115; Fax: (313) 454-1965. NAUG accepts Visa and MasterCard. All NAUG disks (except system disks provided by Apple Computer) are also available for downloading from NAUG's electronic bulletin board (the Electronic Forum), and from the NAUG areas on CompuServe, America Online, and GENie.



# C•WUG Special Offers for NAUG Members

**N**AUG members who also use Macintosh computers qualify for the following special offers and discounts arranged by our sister organization, the ClarisWorks Users Group. Please call the C•WUG office for complete information about these offers.

**MacAcademy Videos:** C•WUG now offers discount prices and a low-cost rental program on the entire collection of excellent MacAcademy instructional videotapes. These videos list for \$49.95 but cost C•WUG and NAUG members \$39.95 plus \$3.50 s/h. Rental costs \$10 per week per video plus \$3.50 s/h.

**C•WUG Public Domain Library Catalog:** This 80-page catalog lists hundreds of templates, fonts, graphics, ClarisWorks-compatible enhancements, and utilities available from C•WUG. The catalog costs \$5, which includes first class postage and a \$2 rebate good on your first disk order.

**C•WUG Graphics Thumbnails:** A 128-page printout of all the images on C•WUG's 74 graphics disks. The Thumbnails include small (35mm negative-size) pictures of the more than 3,000 graphics in the C•WUG library. The complete collection costs \$25 plus \$3.50 s/h.

**Using ClarisWorks:** Laurie Love's 433-page easy-to-read book that teaches you how to use ClarisWorks. *Using ClarisWorks* includes dozens of tips and suggestions not in the ClarisWorks documentation. Published by Addison-Wesley. List: \$22.95. C•WUG price: \$16.95 plus \$3.50 s/h.

**Hands-On ClarisWorks:** This is a complete instructional system designed to teach ClarisWorks to secondary school students. The package includes Luehrmann and Peckham's *Hands-On ClarisWorks* textbook (a 496-page spiral bound book with interactive lessons developed for a one-semester course on ClarisWorks), a 96-page Teacher's Guide filled with suggestions and ideas to help you teach ClarisWorks, and a data disk with files you use with the lessons in this package. List: \$32.95. C•WUG price: \$27.95 plus \$3.50 s/h.

## Sources

ActaSoft, 19700 Wells Drive, Woodland Hills, CA 91364; (818) 996-6731.

Alysis Software, 1231 31st Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122; (415) 566-2263; Fax: (415) 566-9692.

Apple Computer; (800) 769-APPL.

CheckMark Software, 1520 East Mulberry, Suite 200, Fort Collins, CO 80524; (800) 444-9922; Fax: (303) 484-0429.

ClarisWorks Users Group, Box 701010, Plymouth, MI 48170. (313) 454-1969; Fax: (313) 454-1965.

FontBank, Inc., 2620 Central Street, Evanston, IL 60201; (708) 328-7370; Fax: (708) 328-7491.

HyperGlot Software, Box 10746, Knoxville, TN 37939; (800) 726-5087; Fax: (615) 588-6569.

Learning Center, Education Department, 381 North Maple Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48103; (313) 996-1616; Fax: (313) 996-1655.

MacAcademy, 477 S. Nova Road, Ormond Beach, FL 32174; (800) 527-1914; Fax: (904) 677-6717.

Polybus Systems, 150 Westford Road, Tyngsboro, MA 01879; (800) 284-2045; Fax: (508) 649-7397.

Prentice Hall, 11711 North College Avenue, Carmel, IN 46032; (800) 428-5331; Fax: (317) 573-2655.

Presentation Technologies, James Creede, 779 Palomar Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94086; (800) 782-2543; Fax: (408) 749-0746.

SF/O Software, 2239 Franklin Street, Bellevue NE 68005; (402) 291-0113; Fax: (402) 291-1211.

**ClarisWorks for Teachers:** This easy-to-follow 158-page book and data disk shows teachers how to use ClarisWorks to prepare letters for parents, maintain a gradebook and student records, and create newsletters with ClarisWorks. Published by Claris Corporation. List: \$29. C•WUG price: \$21.95 plus \$3.50 s/h.

**ClarisWorks in the Classroom:** Prepared by the North York (Ontario, Canada) Board of Education, this 160-page book contains comprehensive lesson plans for twenty language arts, social studies, mathematics, and science lessons that use ClarisWorks. Published by Claris Corporation. Includes sample files on a disk and pages you can photocopy for use as handouts or overhead transparencies for your

## Special Offers...

lessons. List: \$29. C•WUG price: \$21.95 plus \$3.50 s/h. Available after January 15, 1993.

**ClarisWorks Made Easy:** This 90-minute instructional audiotape and disk combination includes interactive lessons that teaches new users the basics of ClarisWorks. The lessons provide an excellent introduction to word processing, spreadsheets, charts, database design and data entry, mail merge, and graphics. Includes unlimited technical support on Personal Training Systems' toll free number. List: \$99. C•WUG price \$39.95 plus \$3.50 s/h.

**ClarisWorks Handbook Index:** An enhanced index for the *ClarisWorks Handbook*, the reference manual that comes with ClarisWorks. Free. Send a self-addressed, stamped, business size envelope to "ClarisWorks Handbook Index" at the C•WUG address.

All prices are in U.S. Dollars. International orders by credit card only, international postage extra. Specify surface or air mail delivery of all international orders. C•WUG cannot guarantee delivery of international orders shipped by surface mail.

### Other Offers

Contact the manufacturers of the following products and identify yourself as a **NAUG** member to qualify for the following discount prices:

ActaSoft's AlphaCheck Mac (Personal and small business financial management.) List: \$59.95; member price: \$35.95.

ActaSoft's Payroll Master (Small business payroll system.) List: \$95; member price: \$68.

Alysis Software's More Disk Space (Automatic disk compression utility.) List: \$99.95; member price: \$39.95.

Apple Computer's System 7.1 Update Kit. List: \$39.95; member price: \$27.95. Offer expires February 1, 1993.

CheckMark Software's MultiLedger and Payroll Package (Accounting and payroll programs.) List: \$690; member price: \$295.

FontBank Type Companion (250 PostScript or TrueType display typefaces.) List: \$95; member price: \$75.

HyperGlot (Foreign language instructional software.) A 40% discount for members.

Learning Center (ClarisWorks Spanish, French, and German spelling dictionaries.) List: \$49; member price: \$39.

MacAcademy offers a \$50 discount on all their seminars and workshops. Contact Shelly Schultz at MacAcademy when you register.

Polybus Systems' Peace of Mind (A Macintosh hardware diagnostic application.) List: \$149; member price: \$75.

Prentice Hall's *Macintosh II Repair and Upgrade Secrets* (A 288-page book.) List: \$39.95; member price: \$33.96.

Presentation Software will give members who purchase a Montage FR2 film recorder a TC1 Proofing Camera free (List: \$650) until March 1, 1993.

SF/O Software's easyPrint (Lets you change printers without accessing the Chooser.) List: \$29.95; member price: \$19.95 plus \$3 s/h.

## FAMILY TREE

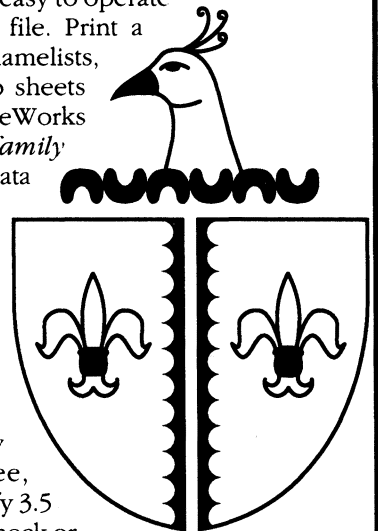
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**6180 Via Real N-25**  
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## How to Get Help with the Apple IIGs

by Nanette Luoma

### How to Use this List

Use this month's list to find volunteers who will answer your questions about your Apple IIGs. To the left of each volunteer's name are numbers indicating the hardware and programs that consultant supports.

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 = Hardware          | 6 = GS/OS          |
| 2 = AppleWorks GS     | 7 = HyperCard IIGS |
| 3 = Desk Accessories  | 8 = HyperStudio    |
| 4 = Diversi Key       | 9 = SoftSwitch     |
| 5 = GraphicWriter III | 10 = TransWarp GS  |

		City	Home	Work
<b>California</b>				
2,10	Lucien Lacour	Port Hueneme	805-382-1659	
1	Will Nelken	San Rafael	415-459-0845	415-456-1798
2	Richard K. Stone	Northridge	818-360-0055	

<b>Colorado</b>				
1-3,6,7	Lyle Graff	Littleton	303-794-5970	303-977-4557
1,3,5,6	Stephen Reiss	Aspen	303-923-6172	303-923-6172

<b>Connecticut</b>				
5	LynnErna Niebergall	Cornwall Bridge	203-672-6389	

<b>Florida</b>				
1-3,6,10	Henry Clay Bailey III	Jacksonville	904-744-2499	904-725-3477
6,7	Ann Bennett	Orlando	407-843-0545	407-647-6366
1-3,6-8	Robert J. Booz	Port Richey	813-868-1802	
1,8	Thomas J. Stanius	Miami	305-378-6953	305-375-2095
1-3,5-8,10	Jeff Strichard	Ft. Lauderdale	305-587-9590	305-977-4991

<b>Illinois</b>				
1-3,6,8,10	William Davis	Hinsdale	708-655-9142	708-887-1730

<b>Indiana</b>				
1,3,6	Jack Countryman	Greensburg	812-663-4998	
1	Brian Henke	Noblesville	317-773-8401	317-251-1132
2,5,7	Don Wood	Madison	812-265-3080	

<b>Massachusetts</b>				
1,2,8	Rick Paula	Barre	508-355-4475	508-355-5045

<b>Michigan</b>				
1	Michael McMinn	Swartz Creek	313-635-0497	313-232-6541

<b>Minnesota</b>				
1-3,5,6,8,10	James Hirsch	Coon Rapids	612-421-8393	612-422-5572

<b>New Hampshire</b>				
1,2	Andy Albert	Bethlehem		603-823-7411

<b>New York</b>				
1	Bob Beer	Coram	516-928-6870	
2,8	Ira M. Garvin	Oakdale	516-563-1253	516-489-7620

<b>Ohio</b>				
1,3,6-10	Jason Chao	Cleveland Heights	216-321-5451	215-844-3791
1-3,6	Tom Gwill	Conneaut	216-593-2216	
1	Stephen Hartz	Crestline	419-683-4593	

		City	Home	Work
<b>Oregon</b>				
1-3,5,6,8,10	Jim Emig	Portland	503-771-1916	503-280-5676
1-3,5-8,10	Richard Millus	Medford	503-772-9787	

<b>Pennsylvania</b>				
1,2,5,6,10	Claude W. Davis, Jr.	Stewartstown	717-993-6874	717-845-3571
1	Hal Shapiro	Eagleville	215-630-8936	

<b>South Carolina</b>				
1-3,6	David R. Kerwood	Charleston	803-766-7902	803-743-3130

<b>Texas</b>				
1,2,6,9	B.H. Hinshaw, Jr.	Arlington	817-274-2740	214-670-2119
11,13,5,6	Ramon F. Merlin	San Antonio	512-496-5331	
1,3,4,6,9,10	Bud Simrin	Fort Worth	817-246-0859	

<b>Virginia</b>				
2	Franklin C. Baer	Harrisonburg	703-432-9230	703-433-8652
1	Ellen Nesbit	Virginia Beach	804-496-8931	804-366-4545

<b>Washington</b>				
1,6,10	Kent Hayden	Tacoma	206-566-9467	206-931-2669

<b>Wisconsin</b>				
1,8	Pat Langton	Mosinee	715-693-2267	715-848-5440
1,2,6	Peter W. Lee	Milwaukee	414-344-6807	414-229-6180
1,6,10	Lucas Mikkelsen	Glen Flora	715-322-5633	715-532-5511

<b>Australia</b>				
5	Nicholas Pyers	Elsternwick	61 3 593-2115	

<b>Canada</b>				
6	Jim Low	Toronto, Ont.	416-690-3943	
1-3,6,8,10	Jean Guy Mariage	Montreal	514-922-4566	514-252-2541
1-3,6	Trudy Young	Toronto, Ont.		416-449-9400

<b>England</b>				
2,7,8,10	Andrew C. Letchford	Plymouth	0752-770-178	

<b>France</b>				
2,6-8	Henry Marsh	Fontenay Aux Roses		43.50.27.45

<b>New Zealand</b>				
1-3,6,8	Henry Harrison	St. Lukes, Auk.	9 8469 419	9 4861 491

<b>Switzerland</b>				
6	Charles Kubler	Volketswil	01-945-5873	

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*We wish our members a happy, healthy, and successful New Year.*

— From the editors and staff at NAUG

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The **AppleWorks Forum** — 12 monthly issues, shipped as follows:

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<b>Circle One:</b>		
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Airmail outside North America	\$68	\$136
NAUG on Disk <sup>2</sup>	\$90	\$180

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NAUG shares members' addresses with other users groups and selected vendors. If you do not want to receive mail from these agencies, check here: ☐

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